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Since 1905

The Middlebury Campus

VOL. LXIII MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1968 NO. 22

Teach-In To Probe War, Riots, Greece Tomorrow

By DEBBIE DANZELL

Twelve speakers from the student body and faculty will address those who "strike" classes to participate in a teach-in tomorrow devoted to foreign affairs, the presidential race, and the country's domestic problems. The teach-in is co-ordinated with the observance of April 26 as an "International Student-Faculty Strike Against the War in Vietnam."

The teach-in is sponsored by the Mobilization for Peace. According to Peter Ostrow, Co-chairman of the group most of the speakers are not members of the Mobilization. Ostrow will moderate the affair and will speak briefly on the role of the Mobilization at Middlebury.

By last Sunday nine of the twelve speakers had indicated their topics.

Nicholas R. Clifford, Associate Professor of History, will address the group on U.S. policy toward Communist China A discussion group will follow, led by Ben Eklof, a senior specializing in Chinese history.

Claude Bourcier, Chairman of the French Department will explore the relationship of de-Gaulle's stance on international issues to American foreign policies, especially the Vietnam War. Another member of the French Faculty, Regine Servet, will share the platform with David Greenstein instructor in English on the subject of the military dictatorship in Greece and U. S. responsibility for it.

Ernest Bradley one of many Middlebury Union High School students expected to attend, will discuss the growing political awareness of secondary school students aroused by the Vietnam War.

Racism will be the subject of a talk by Peter Knobler. Also, Frank Jones will discuss the nation's riots as both racial and class struggle. Walter "Skip" Green will speak on the oor People's March on Washington, the last project of Martin Luth-

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Trustees OK New Social Rules to be Effective In Fall

Contingent Upon Formation Of Student Gov't

The basic recommendations of the Commission on student Life Report, calling for substantial changes in the social regulations of the College, were accepted by the College Trustees at a meeting April 13, it was announced Thursday by President James I. Armstrong. The new regulations are expected to go into effect in the fall, provided they are approved at a student referendum this spring.

Pres. Armstrong called the board's action "a major milestone in the history of Middlebury College." ' What is so important in my judgment " he said, "is the confidence placed in affirmative commitment rather than in negative regulation. It is my belief now strongly endorsed by the Board of Trustees that the new responsibilities to be assumed by the student will indeed improve in a significant way the quality of student life at the College."

'Overwhelming'

The board passed a resolution approving the Commission's Report "by an overwhelming majority." They endorsed the general principles of the report and accepted the specific recommendations concerning parietal hours and women's curfews with the provision that such changes should not occur until a new student government "along the lines suggested in the report" has been formed.

In an effort to promote communication between students, administration and the Trustees, the board recommended that the President invite students chosen by the student government organization to meet with the Board's Undergraduate Life committee "from time to time " They also included a provision. in their resolution for a "thorough review and reexamination of these social arrangements" with a report to the Trustees at the end of two years.

Constantin Boldyreff, Russian emigrant who lectures on "understanding Communism." (See Review, Page 3)
Photo by King

WRMC Editorial Policy Questioned By Mobilization

Members of the Middlebury Mobilization for Peace came into conflict with officers of the College Radio Station WRMC earlier this week over the text of a proposed statement announcing the Mobilization's organization of a campaign to raise funds in support of resistance against the military dictatorship in Greece.

Regine Leisana Servet, instructor in French, told the **Campus** that an appeal was broadcast only after "many hours of discussion" which ended in a reworking of the entire statement to the satisfaction of the officers. Their objections, Miss Servet told the **Campus,** were not only limited to what they termed the "emotional quality" of the appeal, but also to "statements of fact."

Particularly objectionable to the officers, Miss Servet said, were statements concerning the torture and imprisonment of people opposed to the regime. They described the first clause of the statement: "Despite the imprisonment of about 12,000 people ranging from the left to the right and the torturing of more than 1000 people, there has been much resistance and unrest among the Greek people." as "too editorial" to be aired as part of an announcement. Likewise, they insisted that the statement "The Greek junta arrested all democratic leaders and the artists have been particularly hard hit," be struck as it could not be substantiated.

Miss Servet referred the officers to national news media. "I was surprised that we were dealing with news media, with a radio station with no one on the staff who could check sources, no one who read the daily newspapers," she said.

John Taylor, president of the station, told the **Campus** that the overriding criterion for public announcements was that they be of an non-controversial nature. He said that the broadcasting of the statement before the changes would have implied an editorial stand by the station, and that "at this point in our development to editorialize would require a basis of under-

(Continued on Page 3)

Greek Defiance of Junta Grows

By REGINE LEISA-NA SERVET

(Editor's Note: Miss Servet is an instructor in the Department of French. She will speak at the Teach-in tomorrow on the Greek junta's seizure of power a year ago.)

"This year, the day of the Lord's Resurrection coincides with the anniversary of our people's crucifixion. The military coup of the 21 April has abolished all freedoms."
- George Papandreou, Athens, April 17, 1968.

George Papandreou, the eighty year old leader of the Center Union, one of the two most important Greek political parties, had come to power in 1963 with 53 percent of the votes and had initiated a series of reforms when, in 1965, a crisis developed because he wanted to replace the Defense Minister and the King dismissed him. For two years the nation was without a democratic government, but mass demonstrations resulted in the calling for elections to be held on May 28, 1967, in which the Center Union and its ally the United Democratic Left seemed likely to win eighty percent of the seats in Parliament.

Instead, a military putsch occured. On April 21st 1967 a group of colonels led a coup to prevent the elections. This junta was headed by Papadopoulos, an officer of the Greek Intelligence and Chief Assistant to the Chief of the CIA and a liaison oficer between the Greek CIA and the American CIA. This group of about two hundred army and Intelligence officers who have the support of no party nor social group and whose ideology is very vague, except their fanatical anti-communism, used one of the NATO plans in case of civil unrest in Greece.

In 48 hours more than 8000 people were imprisoned (mostly leaders in order to cut all reaction from the people).

"At the moment there are probably between 2000 and 3000 political prisoners in Greece of whom only a few score have been brought to trial — almost all before military tribunals. But this figure gives no idea of the continual terror, since every prison has a floating population. It is safe to say that about 40,000 people have been arrested for political reasons since April 21."
-New Statesman, Oct 20th, 1967

The freedoms of the press, of speech, of assembly and of conscience have been suppressed. Many people have been fired from their jobs—nearly 25 percent of the 10,000 army officers, about 1-5th of the University and hundreds of civil servants in all categories. More than 300 organizations or local clubs have been dissolved by order. The Press is still censored and musical and literary works have been censored or banned. Trial by jury was abolished as well as articles of the Constitution concerning the rights of the people to hold the Constitution in their hands.

"15,000 people — not 5,000 as is usually reported — are crowding the prison cells, the security detention quarters and the island concentration camps The regime is carrying tortures that defy the imagination."
-Andreas Papandreou, San Francisco Chronicle, April 2, 1968

A team from Amnesty International, a highly respected organization which enjoys consultative status within the Council of Europe, disclosed in detail the methods of physical and psychological torture employed by the junta on political prison-

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Teach-In

(Continued from Page 1)

er King.

Finally, Cheryl Browne will suggest what Middlebury should do about racism and its effects on the College.

There will be two sessions of the teach-in, one for domestic issues to begin at 9:30 a.m., and one for foreign policy, slated for 1:00 p.m. Following an hour of six speeches at each session discussions led by the speakers will be organized. The event will be held outdoors on the slope below Hepburn Hall. In case of rain it will be in Mead Chapel.

A letter circulating among the faculty since last week "appealing to the College as a whole to set aside April 26 as a day on which classes will not meet" is continuing to collect signatures.

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& Alterations
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Greek Resistance Grows

(Conntinued from Page 1)

ers. Their investigation included first-hand interviews with prisoners who had been tortured and second-hand sources.

Though the regime is trying hard to convince the public of its ability, the economic state of the country is very bad. While the growth of the economy had been up 8 percent since 1961, in 1967 it was only up 3 percent and is expected to remain stagnant in 1968. Tourism decreased about 50 or 60 percent during the summer of 1967 (the Scandinavian tourists form a large number of the abstentionists, for the Scandinavian countries are still refusing to recognize the Greek regime and are heavily criticizing it). Many industries are reported to be in great difficulty (Beer Fix, Izola (electrical appliances,) Vardas (textiles) etc. . .) and thousands of people are out of work.

The junta depends on the Common Market for its economic support just as it depends on the USA and NATO for its military support (the USA is providing $70 million dollars of yearly aid to Greece).

The regime is opposed by the vast majority of Greek citizens whose reaction seemed passive at the beginning for they were taken by surprise and most leaders were emprisoned. Many people, too, were waiting for the King to make a peaceful overthow of the junta, but the King's failure in December 1967 is not too surprising considering that he never enjoyed much popular support.

Now active underground resistance is growing The two most important resistance groups in Greece, the Democratic Defense (Center) and the Patriotic Front (Left), have been coordinating their efforts since the summer of 1967. Elsewhere Resistance is developing, too, for 2 1-2 million Greek people are working outside Greece (out of a population of nearly 8 million).

The resistance groups are now coordinated by the Pan Hellenic Liberation Movement headed by Andreas Papandreou. This Movement is a coalition of resistance groups, not a coalition of parties, and any man from any party can enter provided he agrees with the five following points:

— free elections.

— a Bill of Rights and the freedom of organization.

— a judicial system independent of the executive and the legislative branches.

— municipalities independent from Athens

— nationalization of the Greek army.

The leaders of all resistance movements inside and outside Greece stress the importance of outside pressure, to which Greece is particularly susceptible. Both McCarthy and Robert Kennedy have spoken out in support of Papandreou's cause in Greece. But of course both internal resistance and outside pressure are necessary simultaneously.

"In order to justify the coup d'etat, the junta has manufactured a myth — the myth that a communist revolution was to be launched during the elections of May 1967. . .But now the lie has been uncovered. .Yet the junta is still in power. Why?

"And now I address myself to the Free World. . . the fate of the junta will not remain a local affair. Its fate will set a precedent which will either encourage or disappoint would-be dictators in other countries.

"That is why I appeal to the free world, to its people and governments. We ask their solidarity and support. . .An international isolation, both politieal and economical of the junta will lead to its immediate overthrow. And that is what we appeal for in the name of the enslaved Greek people we represent.

"By taking such an initiative the free world will both honor and protect itself. It will become worthy of its name."

- George Papandreou, Athens, April 15, 1968.

In accordance with Papandreou's appeal, the Middlebury Mobilization for Peace is campaigning for funds to aid the Greek resistance. Contributions may be sent to the Mobilization, Box 833.

Pol. Sci. Exercise Simulates Foreign Policy Planning

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN KIDNAPPED. . .

THE ENTIRE U.S. GOVERNMENT RAN TO THE RESCUE, HAVING DETERMINED THAT THE POLITICAL PLOTTERS HAD TAKEN THE PRESIDENT TO SOMEWHERE IN THE LOCALE OF PORTER FIELD HOUSE.

So read the late bulletin of last Thursday's **World Newspaper.**

The rest of the world governments were planning top level strategy in Munroe Hall for a Poly Sci simulation exercise in international politics and siplomacy.

The simulation participants, when they are not busy looking for kidnapped presidents, threatening war, planning peace, joining coalitions and eating Sicilian Stuffed Artichokes (as U.S President Leif Magnusson was at the time of his abduction) — also attend Mr. Lang's Poly Sci 20 and 36 class in international affairs and American foreign policy.

The three-day exercise — each day equivalent to a year — involved machinations among the U. S., the U.S.S.R., Poland, Japan, China, India, Israel, the U.A.R., Nigeria, France, Britain, West Germany, and the Black Muslim group that kidnapped Pres. Magnusson. The CIA managed to infiltrate the **World Newspaper** with an undercover reporter spy.

Besides the **World Newspaper,** the **Vermont Conservative** ran daily accounts of international news. The **American Newspaper** scooped the kidnapping of the President since the abduction took place in the residence of the journal's columnist Jack Bornstein.

Magnusson was released with the provision that the Senate pass comprehensive civil rights legislation. The Black Muslims had previously been holding out for California as a separate Black nation. Vice President Ishiama was the Chief Executive in the President's absense.

On other fronts, Mao died. The American Newspaper gave the following first-hand report: "The great communist leader who led China out of abject poverty and into a place among the world powers has reached Nirvana." A liberal editorial in the journal reflected general optimism over the State Department's reevaluation of its China policy. A conservative view in the same paper called upon Nationalist China to invade the mainland.

In Poland, Head of State Andrew Wentink announced liberalized policy changes, only to be ousted in a coup by opposition leader Jay Wilson. Wilson withstood attempts at a countercoup.

India fell under border attacks while Russia appealed to the World Organization for military support for India. China claimed Tibet as an integral part of her territory. India made counter-claims. The U. S., U. S. S. R., Great Britain and France agreed not to export nuclear arms to India.

A coup in the U.A.R. installed the opposition leader, while Israel refused to release the Suez Canal until Egypt recognized Israel, opened the canal, and worked toward a legitimate settlement of the former June

(Continued on Page 10)

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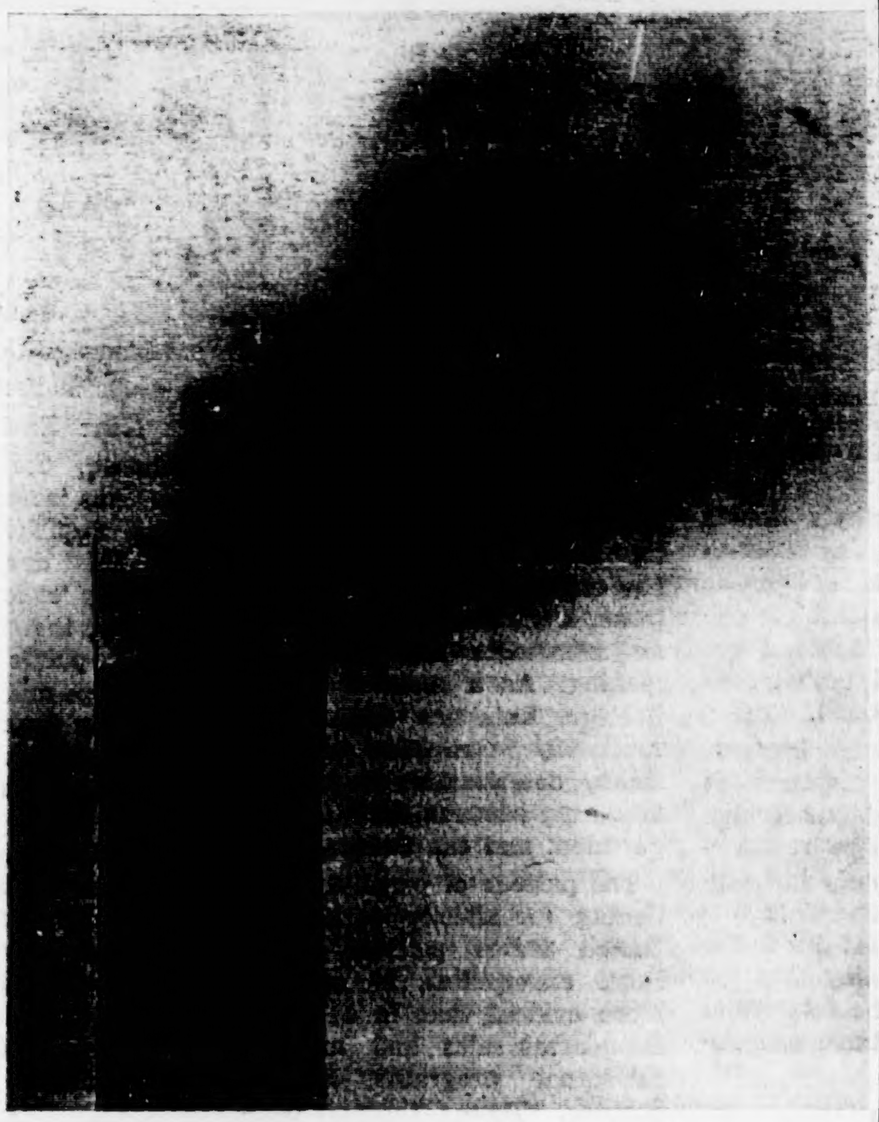

Smoke from the heating plant's coal fires has been blacker than usual lately because of an obsolete 1921 boiler, bituminous coal burning which is being repaced by an oil-burner this summer. The boiler is an "antique" said boiler oiler Harvey Drinkwine.

Boldyreff Lectures On Understanding Communism

By DICK BITTMAN

"Communism has degenerated into a power technology," said Constantin Boldyreff, implying two approaches to understanding communism: a classical view in terms of ideology and a second scheme in terms of nation-state power politics.

The fourth Celebrity Series speaker outlined a conceptual history of communism. The poor, demagogues, social misfits and visionaries look to communism for hope and give it support. In a ruthless class war people face the "wholesale terror" of a totalitarin regime. "Big Brother" and the cult of personality take over. Yet in time people begin to notice the imperfections strata of the population.

The reaction to large - scale terror is one deviation from Marx's overthrow of only capitalists, Boldyreff said. A second is the formation of "national communism," Lenin's Russian communism, that has produced "economic, political and territorial antagonisms" that neither Marx or Lenin anticipated.

Russia is still the key. If communist authority in Russia is broken, China will be no problem, said the founder of Radio Free Russia. The role of anti-communists here must be to aid the Russian underground in their continuing struggle.

Nationalism and communism are incompatible, said Boldyreff. Nationalism is centrifugal: diverse and regional. Communism is centripetal: uniform and international. Different communist nations have one mutual area of agreement — anti-capitalism. Yet the communist world is breaking up, said Boldyreff. The Sino-Soviet split is causing schisms within all Communist parties.

Nationalism thwarts ideal internationalism of communism. They become polar terms in which powers make decisions. The Russian withdrawal of Cuban missile bases was more a product of Russian internal sentiment than an American threat, Boldyreff said.

The polarity is simplistic. It seems safer to say Russian national interest motivated the setting up of the sites as well as their abondonment. Boldyreff acknowledged that his examples were sketchy. His casual references to Czechoslovakia's recent liberalization do not ask why that liberalization did not begin with Khruschev's de-Stalinization Program, instead of several years into the Sino-Soviet split.

Besides sketchiness in detail, there is a confusion in Boldyreff's approaches toward understanding communism. They are at best implied. The statement "Communism has degenerated into a power technology" is phrased in terms of ideological communism, corrupted. Yet, Boldyreff stated, the most salient point to watch is the internal politics, not necessarily ideology, of communist countries, rather than the outcome of the Vietnam war.

The potentially useful suggestion that power politics may be a conceptual tool for understanding communism is marred by the doctrinaire assertion that even conflicting communist regimes are all mutually anti-capitalist.

When cotton fields get rotten you can't pick very much cotton.

The capital city of the planet Gronk is called The Gronx.

WRMC Edit Policy . . .

(Continued from P. 1)

standing we didn't have." He said that the station was so far unequipped to judge the reliability of such figures as quoted in the Greek appeal, but said that the situation next year, with a teletype service and a news department, might be different.

Peter Ostrow, co-chairman of the Mobilization, commented that "It's incredible that a station that claims to be educational, with at least 80 people on its staff, should be incapable of spending the few minutes necessary to check the veracity of public announcements in the College library."

Taylor commented that the material struck from the appeal could have been fit into the station's program in another format, such as a discussion program, but was unacceptable as part of a public service announcement even if prefaced with the statement that the opinions expressed were not necessarily those of the radio station.

When questioned about the past and present practice of broadcasting Radio Free Europe appeals as a public service, Taylor said that when the station first started airing such appeals "anyone who said Radio Free Europe is controversial would have been laughed out of the room." He said that the present status of that announcement is now up for review, however.

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EDITORIAL SECTION

Steppingstone

The Trustee's approval of the Commission on Student Life Report is a welcomed, if not wholly unexpected, action. While we do not see its passage as a "major milestone" in the history of the College, the Report does recognize the inadequacy of existing regulations; its recommendations, once effected, should improve student life here.

These new regulations, of course, require the approval of the student body. We recommend students to vote affirmatively in the referendum scheduled this spring. The new parietal hours proposal, with its "closed door" provision, the liberalization of women's curfews and a student government which promises to be more effective than the old Student Association all represent substantial improvements over existing regulations.

What the Report in large part fails to do is to question some of the premises underlying the regulations which it seeks to change. In two years the new system will come up for review by the Trustees. We hope that by then it will be recognized that students have the right not to police their own behavior as deemed proper by others, but to determine that behavior.

Endorsement

The Middlebury Mobilization for Peace is sponsoring a teach-in tomorrow which will not only follow up their program last fall but will also bring the problems of racism, the Greek military dictatorship, Red China and other foreign policy matters to the attention of the Middlebury Community.

While it is coordinated wth the observance of April 26 as an International Student and Faculty Strike Against the War in Vietnam, the teach-in is primarily not disruptive but educational in character. It represents the substitution of student-organized lectures on national and international problems for normally-scheduled classes, rather than simply a boycott of those classes.

The teach-in enjoys the support of a great number of faculty members and has not been actively opposed by the College administration. The **Campus** adds it endorsement of the strike and urges all students and faculty members, particularly those whose convictions do not warrant participation in the strike, to attend the lectures and discussions.

Since 1905

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The student newspaper of Middlebury College, published at Middlebury, Vermont 05753 every Thursday in the College year, except official College holidays and during examination periods.

Second-class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Subscription rate: $5.50 per year; $3 per semester.

Editorial and Business offices in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Telephones: 388-2813. Business phone: 388-4558. Address: Box 798, Middlebury College.

Opinions expressed on the editorial page do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

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McCarthy On The Limits A Foreign Policy Base

By PETER OSTROW

The Limits of Power by Eugene J. McCarthy
Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1967
$5.95

Senator McCarthy's fourth book is more a group of critical essays then a systematic study of American foreign policy. Its treatment is broad and at times superficial rather than exhaustive or profound.

As he states in in his Preface, if any theme ties his chapters together it is "that our foreign policy should be more restrained" and "more closely in keeping with the movement of history." He claims that this is the kind of foreign policy that his political mentor, the late Adlai Stevenson, would have exercised.

Unimaginative

While President McCarthy's policies would bear the mark of Adlai Stevenson, Dean Rusk's seem more akin to those of John Foster Dulles. Under Dulles the United States "entered unbalanced treaty arrangements" and pursued a policy that was "essentially moralistic and idological," as opposed to the "classical and restrained" conduct of his predecessor, Dean Acheson.

Dulles' hand may be seen in the Eisenhower Doctrine, which allowed us to become involved in a nation's internal disputes merely by our acceptance of its government's invitation. Hence, our unwarranted interventions in Lebanon (1958), Cuba (1961), and the Dominican Republic (1965).

Secretary Rusk must bear some responsibility for the last two affairs despite the role of the CIA. McCarthy also criticizes Rusk's unimaginative and passive conception of his office and his maladministration of the State Department, which has enabled the CIA and Defense Department to exercise an inordinate role in policy making. As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, McCarthy complains of the steady deterioration in the relationship between the State Department and the Senate.

The pattern of passively continuing (or silently escalating) United States policies, which Rusk exemplifies, is nowhere more evident than in our spiraling arms sales and military assistance programs. In the chapter, "Power through Gunpowder," McCarthy provides the most detailed and convincing analysis in his book. He argues that programs that once had specific objectives "can assume a life of their own; they tend to become vested interests which may be self-perpetuating." This situation leads the United States to react in military terms when a political response is preferable.

Military 'Aid'

The very magnitude of our "aid" is alarming. Our total of military grants and sales (about $3 billion a year since 1961) dwarfs those of other nations: the Soviet Union's annual total is about $400 million and Britain's and France's about $350 million each. Over eighty nations have received this sort of aid from the United States, and, in parts of the world, such as the Near East and India and Pakistan, the proliferation of arms has increased the tensions which result in war. In Latin America despite our stated aims of 'civic action" by the military, that is, social reform through public works, our aid often helps military dictatorships to stay in power and resist social change. Finally, the Defense Department, in violation of the charter of the U. S. Arms Control Agency, appears to ignore the latter in its decisions on arms sales. McCarthy concludes that these developments come close "to being the military-industrial complex against which President Eisenhower warned just before he left office."

CIA

Many of the same dangers presented by the Defense establishment are also posed by the CIA, but the latter is far more secretive; hence less subject to public scrutiny and control. Over the years the CIA has moved from its original assignment of gathering intelligence to a more independent role in carrying out and even determining foreign policy: with questionable authority the CIA helped oust Mossadegh of Iran in 1953 and overthrown President Arbenz of Guatemala in 1954. Sometimes the CIA has even worked in opposition to the State Department. For example, in 1959 these agencies supported rival factions in Laos, one receiving U S. military, the other U. S. economic aid.

Letter: What It Means To Be

To the Editor:

Tell it like it is. How long is too long? Since September, 1965 we have watched with stoicism as the many groups and individuals on this campus embraced the monumental task of trying to interpret the "Negro." We have watched silently as student prophets, administrators, and faculty set themselves up as authorities on what we are. . .who we are and what we want. Reared in comfortable middle-class isolation, divorced from the problems of the black world, these people are virtually ignorant of what it means to be black in this country: few are capable of seeing past Scarsdale.

Their lofty and usually eroneous interpretations have strained the limits of our endurance. We are tired of being told what we want and how to get it by people who have seldom (if ever) seen a Negro. We are tired of being led by cloud-high intellectuals who ignore the reality of what it means to be black. . .; and we are tired of our own inactivity, of our permitting whites to speak for blacks.

The first thing white America must realize is that there is absolutely no place for white leadership in the black movement. The movement is, and must always be led by the black people. The entire revolution is characterized by the demands of a previously oppressed people to be free of their oppression.

Black people all over the country are saying in a clear voice that they intend to determine for themselves the kind of conditions they will live under. Of necessity this means that the existing systems of the dominant oppressive group — the entire spectrum of values, beliefs traditions, and institutions must be challenged and changed. Can a white man forcefully challenge the status quo for the benefit of black people?

Divergent Priorities

When a white leads the revolution against white oppression the challenge loses direction and force. Even the most knowing, the most sympathetic white American is incapable of feeling the oppression of the black man. Therefore, his priorities differ from that of a black; the war in Vietnam will probably supercede the voting rights drive in Alabama Sympathy, and even empathy just aren't enough. White America may advise, but it cannot be permitted to lead us.

White America must ultimately realize that the blacks of this country are determined to fight racism. By "racism" we mean the predication of decisions and policies on considerations of race for the purposes of subordinating a racial group and maintaining control over that group. Both the mild and the harsh forms of racism must be destroyed. With both the mild and the die-hard racist thriving in this country, the blacks cannot allow themselves to be led by whites; white America may advise, but it cannot lead.

Without Knowing

But few among you would call yourselves racist. And that is the problem. You just can't

Of Power:
sed On Restraint

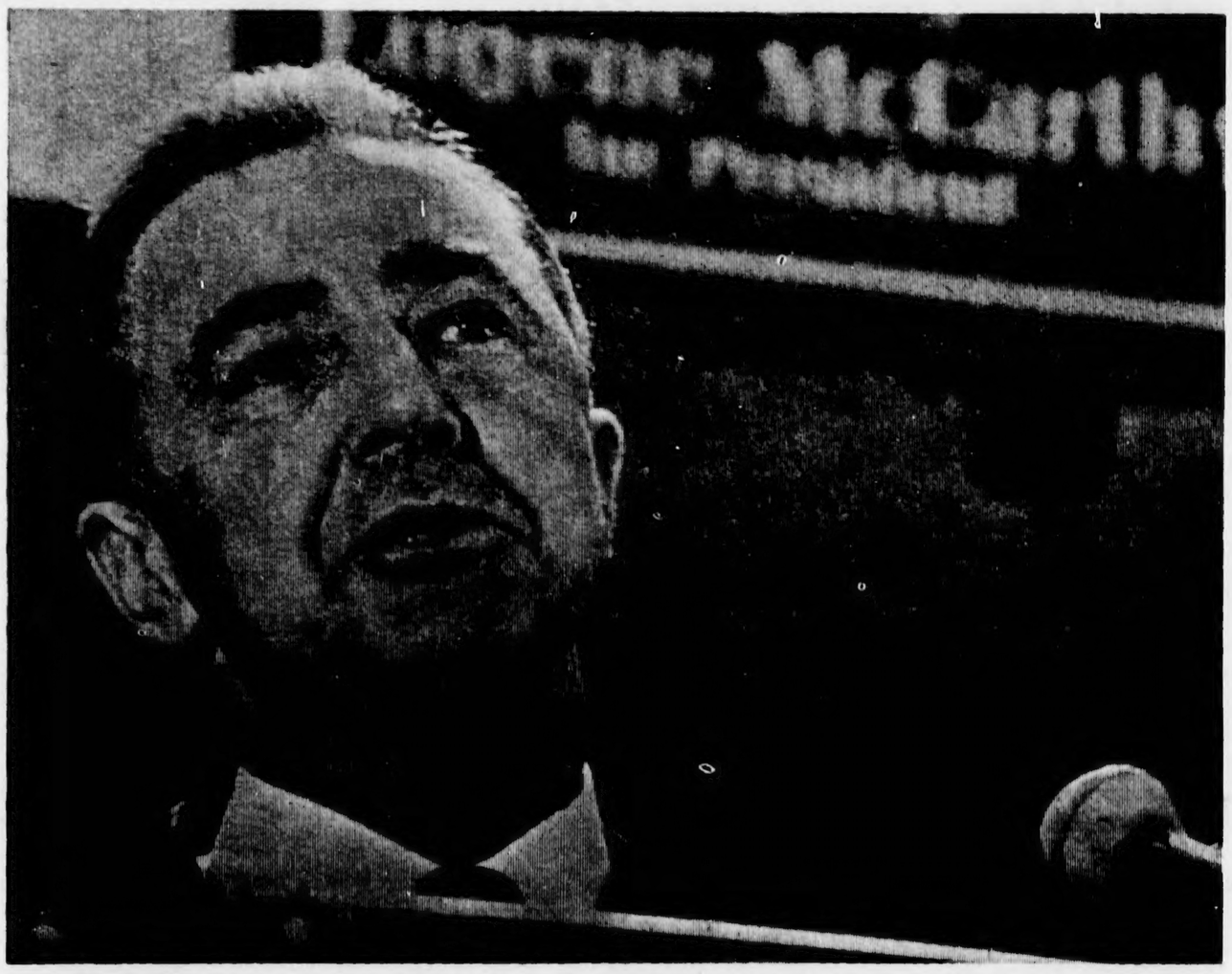
As with our military bureaucracy, the CIA has a vital interest in pursuing its own projects, however misguided. Thus, in the abortive Cuban invasion of 1961 "the contingency became the reality." Allen Dulles, CIA Director and brother of the former Secretary of State, apparently argued, "since the exile brigade. . .was anxious to proceed, failure to carry out the invasion would mean that members of the brigade would scatter all over the United States and Latin America, exposing CIA operations and criticizing the United States for having let them down. Kennedy appears to have been impressed by this argument."

'Muddled'

This sort of muddled policy is absurd enough, but even more insidious in the long run is the Kafkaesque "Inner Ring" which controls such an agency. Personal conscience and responsibility are eroded by the oath of loyalty which the organizations demands. Other agencies are tempted to transfer their own responsibilities to the privileged one that has immunity. This situation is what led the CIA to use the National Student Association and unnumbered other domestic groups as instruments towards its own ends.

Although three members of the Foreign Relations Committee, including Senator Fulbright, may now sit in on the CIA subcommittee meetings, "a formal procedure for congressional supervision" over the CIA has yet to be established.

(Continued on page 8)



Candidate McCarthy: "insistence on the intelligent application of moral values to our Formulation of Foreign Policy."

e Black

ee that your determination for nowing us the "right way" is effect racism. You decide ithout knowing.

White America has made few ttempts at exploring the depths the black man's feelings. ou predict, you determine, ithout consideration of black eople. For instance, white Amrica still calls the blacks "Neroes." You have refused to ac-

(Continued on Page 8)

The Boston Symphony Payers perform with precision and sensitivity at Mead Chapel Sunday night.

The New Left — A Movement In Search Of A Center; A Quest For Power Conciousness

By CLEVE KAPALA

To make almost any statement about the so-called "New Radicalism" or the "New Left" inevitably initiates, provokes, or demands numerous exceptions or qualifications. Even to state that the New Left exists poses a problem in that there seems to be no really clear-cut definition of it — and certainly anything that exist should be deplorable. Essentially the problem arises because the New Left exudes an aura all its own and one certainly unique in contemporary political movements.

Locating itself conceptually somewhere between the margins of naivete and inscrutability, the New Radical movement, if, indeed, it can be called a movement, can claim some legitimate roots in the past both in philosophical origin and in the nature of the goals it has loosely constructed for itself. However, the fact remains that the new Left as it exists today is very much a product of and response to contemporary society.

The movement's overriding emphasis on activism immediately poses problems if one seeks to fathom the theoretical and philosphical aspects of the New Left. The fact that it is often relatively easy to discern **what** the movement is accomplishing or attempting and **why**, but next to impossible to pinpoint **how** it proposes to fulfill itself, illuminates this gulf between action and theory. The emerging reflectiveness within the New Left, however, suggest that the movement has reached a point in its development when a need for some sort of a basis beyond personal commitment and individual conscience has been felt.

Power and the Powerless

Despite the fact that the new radicalism exhibits a certain careless abandon regarding such niceties as coherency, unity, form, and structure, and regardless of the appearance that each New Leftist has personally customized the movement to his own particular stance, a few general observations and trends can be discerned.

A young radical writing in **The New Republic** seems to have hit upon the dilemma and the core of the New Left when she said: "I'm not sure that there is a New Left, and if there is I'm not sure that I'm in it. . .(but) being on the bottom means not only that you have no power over the forces that shape your life; it also means that because you want to eat, you want some power."

Although the great majority of people in America have little real control over their lives, most of them are comfortable enough so that it does not matter. Essentially, then, the New Left is a quest for power consciousness, and it seeks a redistribution of power through what it calls "participatory democracy," a concept which will be discussed more fully later.

The fact that contemporary society fails to elicit the idealism which is inherent in its concept and a growing awarness amidst the new radicals of the hypocrisy and duplicity of many aspects of American life generate much of the fervor in the New Left. Michael Harrington stated: "It is, I suspect this unique Fifties - Sixties experience which gives the New Left its distinctive flavor: a sense of outrage, of having been betrayed by all the father-figures, which derives from an original innocence. And it is also the source of the young radicals' insistence on sincerity and community."

This disillusionment and disenchantment within the New Left toward contemporary society results ultimately in a vague but noticeable negativism. Irving Howe, an "older" radical less than enamored with the New Left turn in American radicalism, has given a slightly emotional and not entirely unbiased critique of the New Leftist. Howe has described him as exhibiting an extreme, some-

(Continued on Page 9)

Orchestral Group Gives Chamber Music Selections

By BILL LONSDALE

The Boston Symphony Chamber Players combined consistent technical precision with sensitive renderings of the emotions within individual works, but together these works did not seem to form a cohesive whole.

The concert, presented last Sunday night, began with the Mozart Quintet for piano and winds, K. 452. The interpretation was of excellent quality, with a combination of warmth and vigor which exactly suited the piece.

Ingolf Dahl's Duo Concertante for flute and percussion was an unusual work. The use of percussion resembled that of Alban Berg in the musicality created by sequences played across drums tuned to different pitches. The two artists gave the work a spirited reading.

Samuel Barber's Summer Music for wind quintet contrasted an animated rhythmic form with a minor-key harmonies which kept the rhythms from overcoming the melancholy tone. The juxtaposition of different melodies or variants of the same melody played by different instruments was clearly brought out by the members of the ensemble.

After the intermission, the scheduled Beethoven violin-cello duet was replaced by the Schumann Marchenbilder duet for piano and viola, Opus 113, a collection of four short pieces. They were the evening's most successful offering, due to the balance between pianist Claude Frank and violist Burton Fine. The viola was never overwhelmed by the tonal power available from the piano (a problem which often occurs in a piano-string combination). The knowledge which each had of the other's part was evident in their excellent timing. The work was in several places reminiscent of the more intimate sections of Schumann's early piano compositions, especially Kinderscenen, opus 15

The concert ended with a rather disappointing work, the Sextuor for piano and woodwind Quintet by Francis Poulenc. Although the performance was again excellent, especially that of Mr. Frank and oboist Ralph Gomberg, the work emphasized musical display over any forceful emotional statement. At times, the melodies became almost hackneyed, resulting in an effect similar to rather mediocre motion picture sound track.

Split On The Road, But A Pair Of Home BB Losses

By CHARLES BEALL

Last Monday's convincing defeat at the hands of a Norwich nine not overburdened with talent necessitates an adjustment of attitudes toward Middlebury baseball.

This team represents a reasonable amount of talent but continues to lose, and a five-and-eleven record is a pretty optimistic prediction. From the mouth of eternal optimist Steve Callahan, this was to be a winning season. Yet the team, on a four game skid, faces another gloomy season of defeats.

A Win

After the initial loss to Wesleyan the Panthers posted an early win over Clarkson behind the strong pitching of sophomore Ed Miller.

Captain Steve Syriala and freshman catcher John Gilhooly led the hitting attack, the frosh backstop contributing a pair of triples. The final score of 4-2 brought Middlebury its first diamond triumph in recent history.

The St. Lawrence tilt found the always-impressive Jim Soja locking horns in a pitching duel with the Larry hurler, Sylvester. Jim delivers a predictably fine performance with each start and just as predictably tires in the late innings.

Late-inning Blues

True to form, he fell vulnerable to the St. Lawrence attack late in the game, while the Panther batters simply couldn't keep pace.

MIT followed with some unexpected baseball and dealt Midd its third loss in four games on Saturday.

Monday's Norwich game served to reaffirm the dark future for local baseball fortunes. With Soja again on the mound, the pattern was all to familiar. After some first - inning jitters, Jim settled down to quiet the Norwich offense, until the cold weather and his own arm trouble began to take effect. Why Coach Forbes left this game pitcher to take a beating until the game was out of reach is a moot question.

Freshman BARRY METAYER has proved to be one of the best hitters on the club — he's been playing at first base since he suffered some difficulties with his shoulder.

Photo by King

Norwich: 7-2

Football captain Callahan contributed a home run to the lost cause and Freshman Barry Metayer finally proved himself to be the classiest hitter on the club and probably several to follow. In spite of this and a more than adequate infield, a mediocre Norwich team romped to a 7-2 laugher.

A Lazy Afternoon

More significant than player abilities or statistics, however, is the general atmosphere of a Middlebury baseball game.

A weekday crowd of somewhere below fifty watches the pin-striped Panthers joke their way to loss ofter loss. Psychedelic music blasts fom nearby fraternity houses. And at the other end of the spectrum "Papa" Lacrosse looms omnipresently in center field, fighting for the big time.

The team is made up of spirited individuals but lacks spirit. More than a winning tradition, the team needs any tradition of its own. Otherwise the fans, such as they are, are destined to a team of a few old stars trying to retain some remnant of fading high school glories, while the rest merely go through the motions of a "day at the Beach." And meanwhile the editor of the Campus speculates about what funny things she could put in the sports section because nobody reads it anyway. So, what's the use?

ED MILLER'S fine five-hitter against Clarkson gave the Panthers their first win, 4-2.

Photo by King

Inside Story

Run A Swift Race

by Bob Lenz

The Olympics are coming up this summer, and the U. S., as usual, will be one of the favorites to be on top — unless, of course, the country's Negro athletes do not participate. Almost all of our top track stars are Negroes.

The latest trend in the Negro drive for civil rights has been to apply pressure in the specific area where the immediate problem lies — such as with the march in Memphis in support of the striking garbagemen.

So, it come as no surprise at Negro athletes are now apying pressure on the Olympic mmittee to prevent participaon in the Olympics of the allnite teams from Southern Rhoesia and South Africa. They go rther They propose that an dditional Negro be added to the lympic coaching staff and that t least one Negro be placed on he U. S. Olympic Committee.

Real Life

I always find it amusing when people insist that sports be separated from real life. It's a very disturbing problem: these sports figures are respected as athletes, yet often they are not allowed to command respect as human beings. For instance, Negro and Jewish athletes are not allowed to use the dormitory facilities at Madison Square Garden during the New York Athletic Club Meets, and the NYAC membership roles are segregated.

Thus, they apply pressure. And make no mistake about it — the Olympic Committee, for one, is starting to feel it.

Tommie Smith, 440-yard track star, indicates this new-found self-awareness of the Negro athletes:

"I recognize that Negroes have had greater opportunities in sports in general and the Olympics in particular than they have had in other fields. But I am an athlete, I have stature only in the field of athletics, and any action I can take can only be effective in the field of athletics."

The Negro athletes are beginning to realize that their role should not be one of a modern Bo Jangles: colorful, coordinated men who can shuffle and dance on the basketball court to the delight of the masses.

They do not live in a vacuum, and now some of them are taking a stand against the policies of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. Obviously, the planned boycott has other implications. Implicit in their argument is a stand against discrimination in American athletics, a stand that is being made in other sports.

Changes

It was only a few springs ago that Ellie Howard protested against the discrimination by hotels at the spring training camps in Florida. It was taken care of.

The 50 percent rule in the NBA (an unwritten agreement among the owners that only half of the players on any team should be Negroes) has been attacked and is slowly dying.

The Negro athletes are win-

(Continued on Page 7)

Fisticuffs In Laxmen's 6-4 Win Over UNH; Mass. Romps, 13-7

Middlebury's lacrosse team has a record of three wins and six losses. The laxmen, however, have won two of their last four games, which means a .500 record since the regular season began.

The University of Massachusetts game played last Wednesday, April 17, at Mass. was an unsettling defeat for Middlebury. Middlebury won against Mass. in the '67 season, and another victory against them would have been a real boost.

Catharsis

Although Middlebury was defeated by a score of 13 to 7, the game may have had some well-camouflaged good points.

Goalie Rick Moore, who had had an outstanding season in the twines until the U. Mass. game, now has had his bad day for the season.

High scorer Tom Harrington also garnered a pair of assists which rounds out his attack play. And middie Ralph Sexton broke into the scoring column with a hat trick.

The Real Problem at Mass. was Middlebury's inability to capitalize on the scoring opportunities, while U. Mass. played very well from the midfield and was successful with their fast break.

Middle Period Fade

Midd seemed to play well the first and fourth periods, but their poor play in the second and third quarters was more of a factor in the overall picture.

If you've ever heard that lacrosse is a good substitute for spring football, then last Saturday's fisticuffs with New Hampshire should serve to reinforce that notion.

Muscle

Northern lacrosse seems to make up for its lack of finesse with its supply of force. And if the players realize that the referees are not calling a tight game, then. . .on with the show

The general atmosphere at U.N.H was rather chaotic to begin with. The game was held in the football stadium, and at the same time a track meet was being run on the cinder curve around the field.

Bad things began when, with the clock on the field to end period one, a gun went off to start a track event; middie Ken Cox stopped guarding his man, and goalie Moore started to leave the cage. But U.N.H. midfielder Larry Haggerman proceeded to the twines and netted the ball for this important and disputed goal.

Reverse Effect

Yet, this New Hampshire score turned out to be the extra push that Middlebury needed to control the game.

Attackmen Harrington and Parker played a fine hustling game, getting one goal, three assists, and two goals and one assist respectively. Another important goal was scored from the attack by Howie Richmond.

Dan Redmond also scored with a blazing sidearm shot that the U.N H. goalie never saw: his first of the year. This goal was humorously contrasted by Art Johnson's quick stick, which rolled so slowly into the cage that their goalie easily fanned at it twice in attempting the save.

Stranglehold

As pressures mounted, and U.N.H. realized that their efforts for victory were fruitless, tensions rose to a point of frenzy. Midd defenseman Dave Bhanson, in attempting a clear, was blatently strangled by U. N. H. attackman Bob Pribble. Bahnson dropped his gloves and stick and threw a mighty undercut to Pribble's exposed chin, and a brief free-for-all began.

A series of home games begins April 27 with Amherst, May 1 with Dartmouth and May 4 with Williams.

Bower Receives More Accolades

Next year's ski coach, John Bower, has been named Vermont athlete-of-the-year, after earlier having become a Vermont athlete-of-the-month in March for his stunning victory at the Holmenkollen Festival.

The 27-year old Bower also received a national award last Thursday from the United States Ski Writers Association, at a banquet held in Auburn, Maine. Bower was voted by the attendent writers as the American ski racer who made the greatest contribution to the sport during the past year.

A First

There is significance in this award beyond mere local interest — Bower is the first Nordic eventions competitor to receive the award. Since it's inception a few years ago, the award has always gone to an alpine skier.

Second To Olympics

The Holmenkollen Ski Festival at Oslo, Norway is ranked second in importance to the Olympics, and it was there that Bower pulled off a major upset in winning the nordic combined competition. At the Grenoble Olympics, he finished 13th.

To The White House

Bower was recently invited by President Johnson to attend a state dinner at the White House, an event that is being held tonight in honor of Norway's King Olav, who is visiting this country. Bower and his wife will attend both the White House dinner and a similar reception for the King, being given May 9 in New York City by Mayor Lindsay.

Captain STEVE KRICHELS of the track team returned to action in style, as he strains to get across the tape in an away victory over Williams.

Photo by King

By DAVE BREEN

The question of intramural eligibility has come up again and should be considered closely. The current rule, set by Mr. Kelly and the intramural chairmen five years ago, states that any player who letters in a varsity sport may not compete in the intramural version the next year, unless sanctioned by all ten intramural chairmen.

Discrimination

Rather than providing an impartial set standard for eligibility, this rule discriminates and judges each person differently by subjecting him to the personal whims of ten people in other houses and allows personal feelings to be considered.

Further, the very negative structure of the rule discourages the normal student who decides against varsity competition because of any number of valid reasons and places the burden on him.

Change Suggested

In most cases these students should be allowed to compete in intramurals, regardless of the blown-up fear that they will ruin the balanced competition of the league. Instead, the rule should read that such students

Outfielder TOM DEROGATIS swings away in Saturday's 11-4 loss to MIT.
Photo by King

be allowed to compete unless his quality of play is so great that it would indeed make his participation unfair. In such a case, a petition of two-thirds of the House chairmen recommending that he be barred could be presented to the School Chairman, Mr. Kelly, with the final authority resting in this impartial office.

This system would remove the "blackball" power of any house which exists today and would eliminate the bureaucratic mess every such student must go through. It would provide as well a safety valve to prevent the participation of someone who would create for his house an unfair advantage, such as was feared when Dave Nicholson asked to play intramural soccer last spring.

Softball Soundings

Now for more current issues. Hockey was close and basketball required a playoff, but the hottest race of the year seems to be shaping up in softball. Theta Chi and the Independents should be very close at the top, with DU a close third choice.

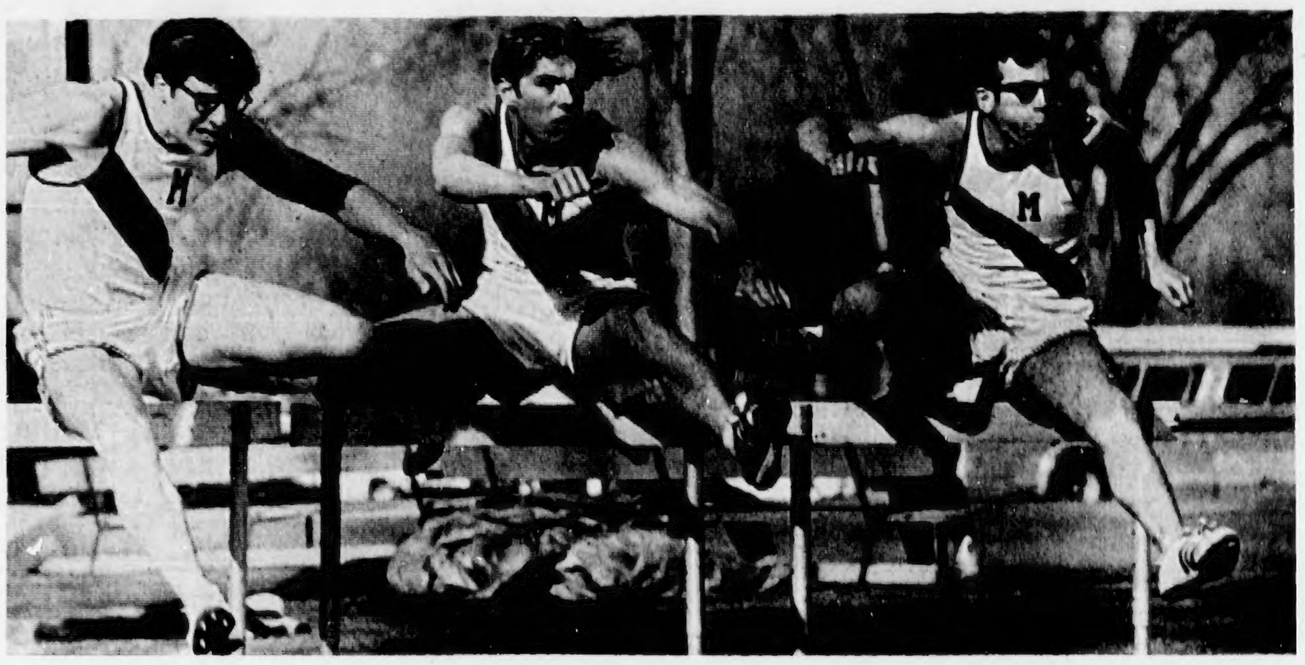
Since Zeta Psi won basketball, TC remains the only house not to have won a major intramural championship in modern history, and an anonymous third baseman suggests that they are really hungry.

Appearing barefoot and beaded en masse and strewing the field with flowers to show their determination, the TC wonders played errorless ball to dispatch a shocked DKE squad 8-6 in the opening effort. With superior pitching from Ed Goldberg hitting from Knobler and Marx, and a month of secret practice sessions to spur them on, TC will be a power to be reckoned with.

Returning Champs

The Independents finished first last year and look better than ever. The rumor has been circulated that they will not be scored upon this season. And DU, always a contender, reasserted its strength on opening day with a 41-13 rout of PKT. Their intramural chairman, who prefers to remain unnamed, suggests that they have an all-around strong squad which is superior in fielding and in the pitching of Jim Hoverman.

Barring injuries, they should be in the race to the end. In other completed action Hepburn beat Zete 17-5, and Chi Psi upset DTO 13-10, but should fade with the warm weather.



The track team's future seems very bright indeed, a fact that is reflected by this picture. The three hurdlers shown running here during the Williams meet are all freshmen, L. to R., they are Bob Peach (winner of the event in 16.4), Brent Seabrook, and Pete Wood.
Photo by King

Inside Story . . .

(Continued From Page 6)

ning their rights, but they must also win respect as human beings. This is why Bill Russell has always refused to bow and scrape for the autograph-seekers and for the sports writers. He refuses to be admired only as an athlete and to accept the favoritism that ordinary Negro citizens could never receive.

Other Negro athletes besides Bill Russell are realizing their new power, the power to demonstrate that inequalities exist. It is this ability to affect people that Tommie Smith speaks about—

"I wish to dramatize a cause in which I believe, and to act in the only area in which I can act effectively."

Sometimes the reaction to these dramatizations is negative —Muhammed Ali, for instance, was illegally stripped of his title.

In boycotting the Olympics, the athletes realize that it may bring them additional hardship, but in the long run individual dignity is more important. Smith describes this conflict very simply:

"Everything I do is to the very best of my ability, whether it is striving to attain my human rights or striving to win a gold medal in the Olympics. But Black comes first. I say it flatly and simply, if there is a Negro boycott of the Olympics, I will participate in it willingly. If there is not, I will go to the Olympics and I will go to win"

EDITORS NOTE: S. Africa was banned from competition in yesterday's membership vote.

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THE DETERGENT GASOLINE Is Here!

Students Aid McCarthy In Mass. Drive

By DAVE FRANK

"Intellectual element of the lunatic fringe, that's what you are." Follow this by a door slammed in the face and you have an example of our experience last weekend working for Eugene McCarthy in the Massachusetts primary. "No, I don't vote in the primaries. I don't and neither does my family." "Yes I plan to vote but I have not thought about the candidates yet. By the way, who is running?"

Gardner, Massachusetts is a small community nestled in the hills of New England. Poles, Swedes, and French Canadians work together in the town's major industry, the production of high grade wooden furniture.

The various nationalities do live together in the older sections of town, but as soon as they can afford it they move into ethnic enclaves. Gardner is noted for having as its prominent citizen the National Commander and Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, an advocate of VICTORY and the use of nuclear weapons, who in real life is a postal clerk.

"If the younger generation does not feel that world conditions are as they should be, I'm all for their trying to change it." Leominster is an upper middle class residential community about ten miles from Gardner. The contrast between the two towns is great, and they represent perhaps the full range of conditions which are present in central Massachusetts

The group of fourteen Middlebury students together with local volunteers worked Friday evening and all of Saturday organizing wards and canvassing door-to-door encouraging people to vote in the presidential primary. The turn out in previous primaries has never been very great — in Gardner only about 8 percent in the last election, and in Leominster slightly higher. Our canvassing efforts were for many the first indication that there was ever going to be a primary. Of course this varied with the neighborhood, but this seems to be the general case.

Black Power . . .

(Continued From Page 5)

knowledge the repudiation of that term. You are unaware that by calling ourselves "blacks" we reject not only the name you gave us but, also, the notion that you can direct our destinies — for or against us.

Ignorance

And this ignorance and unwillingness on your part to accept self-rule manifests itself in your attitudes toward things like riots. To whites, the rioters and looters are misguided people who have no purpose except the destruction of order. Whites cannot see anything on the streets of Detroit but an ignorant animal. "Only the ignorant are willing to burn and loot," is what you say. Only the ignorant will not do it your way, is what you mean. The white way is right, the black way is wrong.

Given this premise you purport to know the "Negro." White Americans will not acknowledge the fact that many black intellectuals and students have been involved in violence on the streets. There has been a change in the black attitude, a change white America can't see because its too busy telling us what we want. You ask abstention from violence and you stop at that. You never noticed that we have marched, we have prayed, we have cried, we have petitioned; we have done everything! Still we have been denied the simple recognition of human beings. We no longer intend to be ruled by white power but will direct our resources toward the creation of a "Black Power."

Armed Against Truth

Yet, you still claim that the majority of the blacks want your "go slow" methods. Based on nothing at all, or at best the words of some of our better known "uncles," who can't claim any significant following, whites hold that what they want is what we want You arm yourselves against the true aims of blacks, that of deciding our own destiny and call this liberalism.

Both white and black Americans must awaken to the fact that the destinies of both are inextricably linked to one another. Whatever future awaits America awaits the black man; whatever future awaits the black man awaits America. We, for our part, are willing to help you become aware of our part, are willing to help you to become aware of who the "Negro" is and what he wants. We ask only that you listen; we demand that you forget the idea that you are authorities on the subject.

F. Baron Jones
Primus Robinson

McCarthy Analysis . . .

(Continued From Page 5)

When he turns from the **tools** of American policy to our actual relations with different parts of the world, McCarthy is far less throughgoing, but he still makes sense with points that are modestly hardhitting and refreshing. So, he claims, "the situation in Europe is better because some of our policies failed and because others were never adopted."

For example, Dulles' idea of a European Defense Community was unrealistic since France could not play a strong role on the continent before the advent of deGaulle. And the multilateral nuclear force proposal of the 1960's was unsound because of British and French opposition among other reasons.

Restraint

In discussing the "underdeveloped world" McCarthy has little new to say. He advocates continued restraint in our African policy and insists that we give aid without demanding political concessions. On how we should confront the repressive Portuguese colonies and white enclaves in southern Africa he is unhappily silent. McCarthy reiterates our commitment to Israel, but asks that we achieve a moratorium on arms sales and work for a new solution to the refugee problem. The Senator finds many contradictions in our Latin American policy (cf. the discussion of our "military aid" above): despite the Alliance for Progress our trade policies impede Latin economic development; we preach nonintervention, and violate our own words as in the Dominican incident in 1965.

Vietnam

Our policies in the Pacific world have been similarly unsuccessful. In his unusual but revealing chapter on our 'security trust" of Micronesia, McCarthy exposes the appalling conditions on the islands. The problems of Vietnam need little comment here, since McCarthy has frequently elaborated on his position. In short, he has consistently favored an end to the bombing to initiate negotiations and inclusion of the NLF in a coalition government, even if it means eventual Communist domination or reunification of the North and South. He concludes that there need be no collision between China and the United States, that China has acted with considerable restraint in deed if not in word and that our ideas of Chinese expansionism and the "domino theory" are ill-founded.

The Limits of Power will undoubtedly disappoint those who

(Continued on Page 10)

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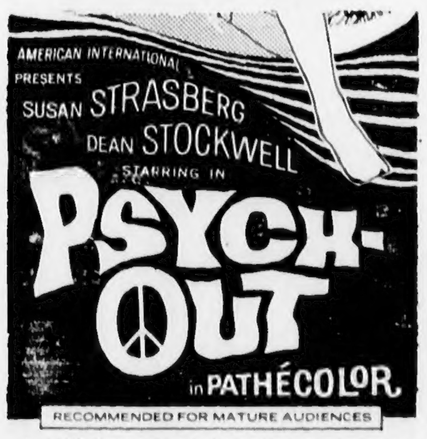

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Mortar Board Taps Nine

Nine junior women were inducted into the honorary society Mortar Board last Thursday. They are Patty Arnone, Debby Burgstaller, Patty Cross, Linda Eakeley, Ginny Hopper Molly Miller, Karen Nicewonger, Judy Stine, and Julit Von Wettberg. They were chosen on the basis of scholarship leadership and service. A woman's average must have been 83.5 or above in order to have qualified this year.

The Sophomore Cup was awarded to Bee Ottinger. Four freshmen women, Lisa Cannon, Abi Procter, Judy Salleh and Judy Hazlett were presented books for outstanding extra-curricular participation.

The Motar Board, a service organization, chooses sophomore guides, helps in freshman orientation and sponsors the Senior Sales in the women's dorms. Each year, it sponsors a project, which this year is the student-faculty dinner

Rev. Anderson To Speak On Religion, Science

The Rev. Dr. David L. Anderson, Professor of Physics at Oberlin College will speak on the relationship between science and religion at the 11:00 a.m. worship service in Mead Chapel this Sunday. Rev. Anderson is an ordained Episcopal minister and also pursues an active career in science. He spent three years as an associate scientist with the Atom Bomb Group at the Los Alamos Laboratory, and has made important contributions through his research in the field of nuclear physics. He has published numerous articles in leading professional journals, and is the author of a book, "The Discovery of the Electron"

Where are the Fleetwoods now that we need them?

People who live in glass houses shouldn't get stoned.

There was no news this week, oh boy.

After his resurrection Lazarus became an insurance man

The New Radicalism . . .

(Continued From Edit. Sec.)

times unwarranted, hostility toward liberalism, and an impatience with the problems that concerned the older generation of radicals such as theory and history. Additionally a vicarious and irresponsible indulgence in violence, an unconsidered enmity toward something vaguely called the Establishment, an unreflective belief in "the decline of the West", and finally, a "crude," unqualified anti - Americanism," characterize for Howe the new radical.

Of course some of this negativism, such as hatred of the Establishment, is both a feature of almost all leftist radicalism and also one of the strengths in the New Left's criticism of American society. Unfortunately, however the young radical's hyper-sensitivity to the wrongs real and alleged, in American society have the effect of channeling the radical energy away from the power structure or "elite" to a concerned pre-occupation with what has been labeled "counter-community"—essentially less "an assault on the citadels of power than an attempt to build up a strong, but isolated, defensive position."

Doing Penance

Aside from the fact that the New Radical is often young, campus - oriented, disillusioned, and idealistic, the peculiar "style" of the young radical sets him apart. To some degree this "style" can be seen as a product of both his concern for individualism, a complex result of "alienation" and the attempt to live within a society individually in "counter-community" and a feeling of responsibility. Since many new radicals seem to arise from white middle-class backgrounds the feeling of responsibility manifests itself in anger at the Establishment and its "corruption."

By going into the slum to work, the new radical does penance for the "sins of affluence" He shares the environment of those who are so impoverished that they remain untainted — hence, values are reaffirmed. This penance or responsibility leads to a further reaction in which the New Leftist may tend to regard politics —or perhaps even life itself — as a "Hemingwayesque contest in courage and rectitude."

Thus emerges what can be viewed from within as a select group consiting of the chosen few who have tested their convictions and dedicated their lives to the building of a movement. This "heroic" style can also be carried to speech, appearance, work, and culture and contribute to the totality of the New Left image of involvement.

Participatory Democracy

Even the radicals recognize their powerlessness and in their total rejection of the Establishment they align themselves with the powerless — an alliance which yields some comfort to the radical, little benefit to the poor and which the elite can choose to ignore. The nature of the radical commitment however, despite its present static state looks to the future for renewal. "Participatory democracy," the acknowledged cure for powerlessness, gains on the elite's position through time by the fact that it is outside the system. The New Leftist, according to one theory, sees himself as a catalyst helping to create an environment which will ultimately let the powerless decide what they want through participatory democracy. As the radical recognizes himself as part of society's malaise and does "penance," he realizes the "purity" of the powerless and that when they find voice they will create a truer, stronger radicalism than any which an alienated intellectual could prescribe. Hence the New Left conceives itself as a temporary catalyst to a great future radicalsim which will ultimately "overpower" the power elite.

Participatory democracy, "a central tenet of the new radicalism reduces to "let the people decide." Theoretically every individual has control over the decisions that affect his life. The problem arises however, when "participatory democracy" functions in the dual role of "end" and "means." Lacking a solid philisophical basis for implementation, "participatory democracy" becomes more a slogan and catch-word than a realistic approach to an obviously vexing problem. Unfike Marxian theory which provides a complete societal analysis and forecast, participatey democracy offers no solution to why poverty, disenfranchisement, concen-

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"WHEN THE ROBINS COME BACK TO THE VERMONT BOOK SHOPPO . . ."

Dike Blair, the self-styled "Genial Prop." of The Vermont Book Shop was singing to the tune of "When The Swallows Come Back to Capistrano" and finding it difficult to fit the syllables of "The Vermont Book Shoppo" into the space occupied by "Capistrano" — as you might well imagine. And in fact the verb "singing" probably is inappropriate, for Mr. Blair cannot carry a tune, and sings in a peculiar, nasal monotone. When he sometimes sings to himself, people turn around and ask "What did you say?" They can't believe he's singing.

The reason, of course, he was singing on this sunny afternoon was because there were five robins hopping or flying around the book shop. It happens every spring when the front door is left open to the warm outdoors and the screen door has not yet been hung. In come robins.

Whether or not the same robins come each year no one is sure but they seem to know their way about the Shop. And they're house-broken. They tend to perch in a row about Mr. Blair's desk where the boxed books and Collins Classics (they're very nice $1.95 editions of the classics — marvelous gifts) and stare down at Mr. B., which makes him so nervous he has to go downstairs for a nap after five minutes of robins staring.

"Why don't you get rid of those robins?" Mrs. Brooker asks each year. Mr. Blair just mumbles that they only stay a few days. "And they wouldn't stay that long if Mr. Murray didn't feed them popcorn."

The young robins are cute when they ride the phonograph turntable. One will stand on a record that's playing and jump the pickup arm on each revolution like a child jumping rope.

And it's odd, they have favorite records. This year they particularly like the new Simon and Garfunkel "Bookends" and the Association "Birthday."

So if you come to The Vermont Book Shop to play "Bookends" you won't mind a robin riding the record, will you? But hang on to the green card which gets you a free record when it has five punches — the robins have been snatching them out of the customers' hands and flying up on the light fixtures. We think they're using them to build their nests.

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Chester and Abigail Parasco wish to announce the birth to them on Tuesday, 9 April, of two sons and two daughters, George and Martha, Nick and Honey. Our thanks go out to all our kind friends who have expressed their best wishes during this happy time.

Left . . .

(Continued from Page 6)

tration into power elites occur. The sense of history and why historical events make social change possible, likewise, receives no attention. In essence, participatory democracy is more a simple truism than a "long-term" strategy for change.

Pol. Sci. . . .

(Continued From Page 2)

War.

A late flash in the World newspaper reported a cease fire between Biafran secessionists and loyalists in Nigeria, but later reports indicated a breakdown in negotiations and a return to fighting

Several coups were executed in the simulation. Trade agreements were widely proposed. Nuclear War was averted three times.

Nobel Prize Winner Asks New Goals In Education

By MAUREEN CROWLEY

The recomendation that the liberal humanistic education should be built around the core of science — properly understood — was emphasized in a lecture Tuesday night by Dr. Isidor I. Rabi, Nobel prize-winning physicist and Columbia professor. The lecture was the second in the annual John Hamilton Fulton Memorial Lecture Series.

Rabi, a member of the Columbia faculty for nearly 40 years, received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1944 for his development of the molecular-beam resonance method of measuring magnetic properties of atomic nuclei.

He has been a member of the Atomic Energy Commission since its establishment in 1947 and served as chairman of its General Advisory Committee from 1952-56. He was the United States delegate to the UNESCO conference in 1950, chairman of the President's Advisory Committee in 1957, and has served on the NATO Science Committee. He was also vice-president of the International Conference on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy at Geneva in 1955, 58, and 64.

A Rarity

Dr. Rabi is the rare scientist who is deeply concerned with what he describes as the dangerous emergence of "two distinct cultures — two different ways of looking at the world" — in our times. The schism between the humanities and science comes in an age of "tremendous achievement, but one that is also "so dangerous to mankind, to all civilization."

The "modes of the extension of our powers of understanding" are unparalleled; we are beginning to have an insight into "the subtleties of life and its manifestations" unknown to the Greeks. It is an age, Rabi says, in which the instruments available to us for further study are amazing, an age in which man — matter — "is beginning to understand itself."

Yet what we are failing to communicate, he says, is the "deepest respect" for scientific achievement and the "tremendous potentialities of the human spirit" they imply. Such a reverence is necessary, he maintains, so that the misuse of scientific achievement would be of utmost concern. "To take this achievement of the human race and turn it to harming mankind should be regarded as a mortal sin," he said.

Liberal arts institutions "have missed out vastly" in education.

Conservators

Colleges and universities have traditionally been primarily conservators rather than innovators; butthey can no longer afford to disregard their special responsibility in an age in which the capacity to destroy is so great. "We are bound to science and it can carry us to destruction unless we take conscious control of it."

What is needed, Rabi contends, is a "new education for the purpose of existing, in a pluralistic way, but in one world." The liberal arts education should be founded upon a "study of science which is presented humanistically." "I don't mean a greater proficiency in science," he stressed, but the study of the relationship of scientific achievements to philosophy and sociology, for example.

The aim of liberal arts institutions today, which seems to be "to have a good American boy make a reasonable appearance in an upper class English salon of the last century" should be replaced by new goals. "Bombs are made by everybody; there is a national responsibility for it and you can't escape it."

"The people of the United States have not really understood either the problems or the potentialities of science. This is not because they haven't been told but because they haven't felt it. They haven't felt it because they've only understood science in a superficial way."

The liberal arts institution, he said, must recognize its social responsibility by making it manifest in education.

McCarthy . . .

(Continued From Page 8)

want, say, a detailed account of our involvement in Vietnam, but it is a brief survey intended for the layman. It is unfortunate that McCarthy ignores (except for the sole reference to the military-industrial complex) the whole question of economic imperialism, that is, whether U. S. industry through its connections with the government has been an important force in our many abuses of world power. The book, does provide, however, a clear indication of McCarthy's cautious, thoughtful approach to foreign policy, his ability to see through official rhetoric, and his insistence on the intelligent application of moral values to our formulation of foreign policy.

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